A GENUINE CHARITY.

The Home for Respectable Aged and Indigent Females - How the Institution was Founded, Its Struggles for Existence and Its Final Success.

among the many charitable institutions with which this city abounds there is none that com-mends itself more to public favor for the good work to has already accomplished in its particular sphere, as well as for the objects it has in view, than the limititute for Respectable Aged and Indigent Pemales. Lake many other institutions of charity in the metropolis which were started without a single moneyed backer, so to speak, this one began life under very poor circumstances, and, like all poverty-stricken things, was forced to struggle through an infancy that was fraught with sufferings and hardships, until at last, when at the point of sinking beneath its trials, it was given a helping hand by men whose strength lay in their riches and the abundance of their charity.

Years ago, when the public and private charities of New York were confined to very narrow limits ompared with what they are now, the aimshousepolished name for the workhouse-was regarded by all good and pious persons as the right place for all men and women who were too poor to support themselves. It was no concern of anybody's—who could afford to sympathize in a formal sort of way with the sufferings of the poor with-out undergoing any of the pangs to which poverty gives birth 9-that many of the stricken ones had been swept from comfortable homes and firesides by the sea of adversity when all looked blighted around them, when the sun was shining on their well-tilled acres, and their every surrounding betokened a long life of happiness untainted by aught that could give pain to the heart or anguish to the mind. Indeed, it was all the same to them whether the poor who craved for help, or who did not crave for it, belonged to the class of indigents who come to grief by their own bad acts, or the offspring of the once rich who had seen better days, but who had been levelled with the lowest of the poor by the sudden swoop of a financial panic or the improdence of a father, who died after gambling away his children's fortune; they all had to go to the almshouse. It was the idea that some provision should be made for aged females who had been well off in their younger days, or who at best had always enjoyed a comfortable home, and to whom the almshouse appeared as a living tomb, that moved the promoters of the asylum of which this article treats to action in the matter—of establishing an institu-tion of so beneficent a character as the institute for Aged and indigent Females.

ORIGIN OF THE ASYLUM. To have suggested the establishment of such an asylum fifty years ago was in itself a courageous thing, but to octain the means necessary to carry out their cherished plans was a thing of no small difficulty for its promoters. But the charitable ladies who had determined to make their enterprise a success were nothing dannted by the discourag-ing counsels they received from almost every side they turned, and so in the summer of 1813 an associa-tion called "A Society for the Relief of Aged and they turned, and so in the summer of 1813 an association called "A Society for the Relief of aged and indigent Females" was formed. The association did not meet with much success at the start, and subscribers to the innel were for a long time few and far between. Time wore on slowly, however, and at the end of a year the subscriptions were such as to warrant the promoters of the association in making extensive preparations for an enterprise on a large scale. On the its of February, 1814, the first formal meeting of the association was shed in face session room of the old Brick Presbyterian church, which at that time was situated on the site now occupied by the large building on the corner of Park row and Printing House square. At the meeting a constitution was adopted and a board of managers elected, consisting of the following named addies:—Mrs. James Dunian, first directress; Mrs. B. M. Mumford, second directress; Mrs. Joan Bingham, treasurer; Mrs. Rensslaer Havens, secretary, and the following directors:—Miss Rebecca Leggett, Miss Hardenbrock, Miss Ann Glass, Miss Ann Nichols, Mrs. Delia Henry, Mrs. Benjamin de Prees, Mrs. Annie Churt, Mrs. Sarah Guan, Mrs. Richard Cunningham and Mrs. Tyler Maynard.
But two of the board of managers are now in the land of the living. One of them, now very far advanced in age, still continues to do all that less in her power to further the interests of the Home. Her name is Mrs. Goldsmit, known when the first meeting of the association was held as Miss Leggett.

Until the month of May, 1817, the association continued to meet in the old church, when the place of meeting was changed to the residences of the various members, each one taking her turn in extending the use of her home for the purpose. The annual meetings, however, were held for a long time after this arrangement in the church, and for several dense of his catherine Brinckerhoff. From 1924 to itse the enter the eather of the consistory room of the Colegiate Dutch Reformed church in the tollow-

alton street. In 1816 the Common Council donated the associa-

In 1816 the Common Council donated the associa-tion the extravagant sum of 330, and in the follow-ing year \$250; and, strange to say, these comprised all the moneys donated to the institution by the city fathers; and for the first twenty-four years of its management the institution was forced to depend for existence on legacies, charity sermons and col-lections in church and private subscriptions, which latter were not in very great number ner very liberal.

An auxiliary society was founded in 1822-23, Miss

Ann Dominick and Mr. E. Mowait being the founding gentuses of the afair. This society made is its special duty to provide for the outdoor pensioners, of whom there are at present a little over a mundred; and it is aimost needless to say that it has done a great deal of good in its way. It spent over \$1,000 last year in following out its designs.

The project of creeting a sultable building as an aaylim for the pensioners was mooted in 1832, and in the following year the friends of the association took the matter in land and went energistically to work to get like necessary funds to invine their ends. It was left that such a building was an absolute necessity, and so everything that could be done to excite the interest of the charitable in the measure was done by those who had the welfare of the institution at heart. In the winter of 1834 Dr. Schireder preached a sermon in the Church of the Ascension (then in Canal street) for the benefit of the society, and the collection which was taken up on the occasion amounted to \$310. Among those who were present at the delivery of the sermon were Mr. and Mrs. Feber G. Stuyevsant, and on returning to their home the former asked her husband in high and in some way that such the society a helphage had in some way that such the society a helphage had in some way that such the society of money at their command, awoke to the necessity of ground to the society. This set the ball in motion. Charitable people, with plenty of money at their command, awoke to the necessity of ground to the society. This set the ball in motion. Charitable people, with plenty of money at their command, awoke to the necessity of ground to the society. This set the ball in motion. Charitable people, with plenty of money at their command, awoke to the necessity of ground to the society. The same to the worthy object, and so in a short time after Mr. Sunyesant's many such as a subscribed within a year after he had signed his name to the hard signed his wishes, that \$2,000 should be subscribed within a ye

the asymm is of brown stone and brick, with here and there as ornamentation of North river grav-

and there are ornamentation of North river graywacks.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT.
There are now in the institution over eighty inmates, all of whom are far advanced in years, and
who seem to be as happy as the best of home comloris can make them. There are of course, condilife of admission be sixty years of age and be able
to show testimonials of good character. The institution, as large as it is, is not at present able to meet
all the demands made upon it, and it is to be hoped
that those who can afford to give abundantly of their
means toward the furtherance of so worthy an object will not forget it in the dispensation of their
charities. It may be mentioned that \$55,116 23 were
expended by the institution during the first year of
its existence, and that it now has a balance of \$5,000
in its treasury.

The following are the names of the present managers of the institution:—Mrs. A. Gillett, First Directreas; Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Second Directress; Mrs.
W. M. Vermilye. Secretary; Mrs. E. S. Innes, Treasurer; Mrs. S. M. Beckley, Register, Managers—Mrs. 8.
Van Antwerp, Mrs. Barbe, Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs.
Joseph B. Collins, Mrs. Warren Carter, Mrs. E. Morgan, Mrs. S. W. Anderson, Miss Gelston, Miss A. T.
Hicks, Mrs. James Suydam, Mrs. A. V. W. Van
Vechten, airs Charles Minturn, Sr.; Mrs. Hessop, Mrs.
W. E. Vermilye, Matron—Miss Steubfield. Physicians—Dr. James S. Cooper and Dr. W. B. Bibbins.

DESIGNS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Emigration Commissioners—Democratic Threat of Abolishing Castle Garden—The Folly and Impotence Thereof—The Good Accomplished by the Board—The Bad Sare to Follow Any Tampering Therewith.

In the general talk about the attitude of the trimphant democratic party towards the various

amphant democratic party towards the various boards and commissions of republican and legisla-tive origin the board designated the Commissioners in people's conversation as one not alone likely, but sure, to share the fate of being abolished with all the rest, or else remitted to the patronage of the Mayor of New York. The Commissioners of Emigration stand at present six democrats to four republicans, which seems a fair enough arrangement; but it would appear that the minority, or one or two members of it, are not exactly popular with the leaders of the democracy here, and the intention is to get rid of them and make the Board, if it be not abolished, as much a partisan monopoly as possible. Or all the boards this of the emigration is certainly the last which tics are excluded from its councils, and the character of the gentlemen who compose it is sufficien guarantee that everything which humanity and honesty of purpose can effect for the emigrants landing on these shores is done.

one of the Commissioners, with whom the HERALD reporter had a conversation yesterday—why the Emigration Board should not be tampered with by the next Legislature. The institution is self-supporting and costs the State no money; on the sum of \$200,000. The readers of the HERALD will remember the controversy that prevailed some

eighteen montils ago in reference to the purchase of the Charanting grounds, and who were the real "Waerever that money went it certainty did not go into the exchequer of the Board of Emigration, where of right it belonged, as these grounds, ostensibly owned by the State, were really the property of the Board. It is self-supporting, masmach as the commutation tax of two dollars and the self-supporting the property of the Board. It is self-supporting, masmach as the commutation tax of two dollars are the self-supporting, masmach as the commutation tax of two dollars are self-supporting, masmach as the community of the self-supporting, masmach as the community of the self-supporting the self-supporting that the self-supporting the self-supporting that the self-su

POST OFFICE RETURNS.

The following is the statement of the business done by the New York Post Office with Europe for the month of October last. The total number of letters received and forwarded was 786,491, and the postage collected on the same amounted to \$97,750 98.

	Letters.	Manage !	
Roush	174.511	Postage.	
Bremen and Hamburg		\$20,406	ð
	79,022	8,362	
North German Union	53,179	8,935	
French	51,135	7,847	8
Belgium	2,780	424	
Netherlands	6,514	327	ď
Switzerland	8,445	1,196	
Italiab	5,107	771	
mark.		-	
Total	379,673	\$48,270	
FORWARDED.			
	Letters.	Postage.	ü
British	197,572	\$22,154	
Bremen and Hamburg	84,330	8,527	а
North German Unition	39,696	6,005	
French	63,153	9,567	
Belgium	3,109	389	
Netherlands	6,173	772	
Switzerland	9,132	1,367	
Italian	4,653	696	
the same of the sa	***		
Total	406,818	\$49,480	
RECAPITULATIO		********	
	Letters.	Postage.	
Received		\$48,270	
Forwarded	406,818	49,480	
	700 407	407 750	
Grand total	140,447	\$41'10A I	e

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the cor-

PRACTURED HIS KNEE.-Yesterday morning Joh Dearborne, aged fitty years, of No. 349 West Fiftieth street, fell on Morion street, near Hudson, and frac-tured a knee.

DANGEROUSLY BEATEN. - Margaret Stanley, whose residence is not given, yesterday morning was dan-gerously beaten by one Thomas Noble. Her wounds were dressed by a physician at the Fourth precinct station house. Noble was not arrested. Shot Himself.—While carclessly handling a pistol in barber shop No. 71 James street, yesterday

afternoon, Henry Galters, of No. 64 James street, shot himself through one of the legs. An officer of the Fourth precinct arrested him, and after his wound had been dressed he was locked up.

four and five o'clock, some miscreant attempted to fire the dwelling house No. 422 West Thirty-fifth street, by setting fire to a can of oil, which he had deposited in the hallway. The police fortunately discovered it in time to stay serious damage. DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner Keenan was yes-

terday called to No. 335 Cherry street to hold an inquest on the body of Catharine Dillon, a little girl seven years of age, whose death was the result of burns received by her clothes taking fire from a hot stove, as heretofore published in the Herald.

Diamond Robsery in Fifth Avenue.—While the family of Mr. A. L. Mowery, of No. 534 Fifth avenue, were at dinner, about six o'clock on Saturday evening, a sneak thief, who had secreted himself in the building, made his way to the sieeping apartments on the second floor and stole \$1,200 worth of watches and diamond lewelry.

DEATH IN A CELL.-Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a man twenty-eight years of age, much under the influence of liquor, whose name is said to be Kelly, was taken to the Oak street police station by officer Heffernan. or the Fourth precinct, and placed in a cell until he should become sufficiently sobered to go to the Tomos. Two hours later Kelly died in his cell. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. - The report week ending November 27, shows the following week ending November 27, shows the following atmospheric conditions during that period:—Barometer—Mean, 30-63 inches; maximum, at aine A. M., November 25, 30-302 inches; minimum, at one A. M., November 21, 29-750 inches; range, .552. Thermometer—Mean, 37.3 degrees; maximum, at eight P. M., November 23, 46.5; minimum, at seven A. M., November 25, 26.0; range, 20.5. Rain teil November 23, 24 and 27; total depth of water, 1.80 inches.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A JEWESS.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday afternoon a quarrel occurred at No. 77 Bayard street between a quarrel occurred at No. 71 Bayard street between two Jewesses, named Mrs. Verlosky and Rachel Sesekler, regarding some clothes claimed by each. Verlosky drew a large knife, and in a moment of passionate frenzy cut her antagonist in two places—on her right arm and on the right side of her mouth. The last wound is nearly two inches long and is an ugly, but not necessarily a dangerous one. The would-be murderess was arrested by officer Reynolds, of the Sixth precinct. The wounded woman will recover.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN BROADWAY .- Last Thursday afternoon James Kells, a plasterer, then employed on the Equitable Late Insurance building, in the course of erection, at the corner of Cedar street and course of erection, at the corner of Cedar street and Broadway, while erecting a scaffold the supports gave way and precipitated him to the lower floor, a distance of more than forty feet. Several of his ribs were fractured, and he received concussion of the brain and other injuries. Kells was conveyed to the New York flospital, where he died yesterday morning. Deceased was twenty-five years of age, a native of Ireland, and boarded at 233 East Twenty-fifth street. Coroner Schirmer was notified and held an inquest on the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

two hungry looking individuals, were arraigned yesterday at the Tombs on the charge of violating the Hotel act. On Saturday afternoon they entered the restaurant of John Dean, No. 9 James street, and ordered refreshments of the value of seventy-fivents, for which they refused to pay, each saying that he was invited into the place by the other. This limited liability principle not proving satisfactory to Alderman Coman they were locked up.

BURGLARY.-John Martin, William Stevens and Marcus Dubois were yesterday arraigned at the Marcus Dubois were yesterday arraigned at the Tombs, before Alderman Coman, on the charge of burgiariously entering the bouse of Earl S. Martin, of No. 127 Warren street, Jersey City, and stealing therefrom clothing and jeweiry valued at \$1,000. The particulars of the robbery were yesterday fully reported in the Harald. Officer Field, of the Taird precinct, was instructed to take the prisoners to Jersey City, the magistrate having no jurisdiction, as the offence was not committed in this county.

Too CLEVER BY HALF .- On Saturday evening John M. Rowe, of No. 11 Broad street, entered the saloon No. 102 Nassan street, accompanied by a friend, for the purpose of taking a drink. He had with him a the purpose of taking a drink. He had with him a package, containing a pair of boots, valued at fifteen dollars, which he left on the counter and on leaving forgot to take it with him. After going a few blocks he returned and asked the bartender for the parcel. The latter, whose name is Adam Ritchie, handed it to him, remarking, "I have kept kitchie, handed it to him, remarking, "I have kept it safe for you, as you desired me." On opening the package au home he found a pair of old and well worn shoes, instead or the new boots which should have been there. Officer Moran, lot the Second pre-cinct, was appealed to, and arrested Mr. Ritchie, who was yesterday committed by Alderman Coman to answer the charge at Special Sessions.

was yesterday committed by Alderman Coman to answer the charge at Special Sessions.

Alleged Pelonious Assault.—Jacob Roux, a conductor on the Third avenue cars, was brought before Alderman Coman, at the Tombs, yesterday, and accused of having presented a loaded revolver at the head of Albert Gardner, of No. 106 Vesey street, the builet from which passed through his ear. It appears that at an early hour on Sunday morning the complainant rode to the end of the line, and, having an altercation with the conductor about some change, struck hum. He was then pulled away by some friends, and at that moment, as he alleges, the pistol was discharged at him. Officer Worden, of the Second precinet, took him into custody, and though in the neighborhood of the occurrence, declared that he had not heard the report. Roux asserts positively that he did not discharge a pistol, and does not even remember having struck the complainant. He was allowed to give ball for his appearance at the General Sessions.

One Hundred and Fifty Poor Men "Chisciled" out of Five Dollars Each. Any one passing down William street on Saturday could not have failed to observe a large gathering of able-bodied, respectable looking men, the ma jority of them with small portmanteaus or bags, standing about in the vicinity of No. 60, between Pine and Cedar streets. Different suggestions were fered as to the cause of this singular gathering;

but upon inquiry of one of the men the following

story was related:—
My name is William Delaney, and I live in Yorkville. I am a laborer, and some time back I saw an advertisement for 150 men to work on the New Orleans levce. Myself and three friends applied at leans levee. Myself and three friends applied at No. 60 William street, this place (pointing to the basement of No. 60, which was shuttered and barred), and saw there a party who said that by paying down dwe dollars each we could secure a passage on the Rapidan to New Orleans, and should receive \$2.75 per day. If the situation should not be suittable we were to get back our fire dollars. We paid the money and got a receipt. We were directed to come down last Wednesday week, but were then told that the sailing of the vessel was postponed till Saturday, the 27th. As you see, we have come down here only to find the office closed, and all of us, to the number of 150, swindled out of our money.

Another man, John Howell, made a similar statement and exhibited his receipt—unstamped, by the

ment and exhibited his receipt—unstamped, by the way—for twenty doltars for atmself and three com-panions, drawn as follows:— Nov. 19, 1869. Received from John Howell the sum of twenty doltars on

Received from John Howeil the sum of twenty dollars or ecount of passage to New Orleans for twenty dollars.

Account of passage to New Orleans for wanty delien.

A person in the throng said he called at No. 60 to make inquiries. He saw there a young man, who said he was "only the cierk." The applicant caught a glimpse of another man, who appeared to be concealed in the back room watching what was going on in the office. The cierk told the applicant he had better go on his own account, as their object was not to assist men like him, but the poorer class of laborers. In the mean time several other applicants came into the office and were booked for a passage on paying down five dollars each.

Some idea may be formed of the suffering entailed upon the victims of this swindle from the fact that many of them had broken up their humble homes and laid out their little means in necessaries for the voyage. Others had given up situations and all had lost several days' work. The Rapidan, on board which a passage had been promised them, sailed for Savannah og Saturday.

PROPOSED NEW TEMPLE OF ISRAEL.

Organization of a New Jewish Reform Congregation-Adoption of Bylaws and Elec-

Yesterday afternoon a number of gentlemen of ebrew faith assembled at the private residence of Mr. A. Fleischhauer, 30 Douglass street, Brooklyn, to take preparatory steps for the organization of a new Hebrew congregation. Dr. S. L. Moses presided and Mr. A. Abraham acted as secretary. There had been a preliminary consultation on the subject the previous Sunday, the minutes of which were read and approved. The chairman laid before the meeting the following agreement or piedge:—

the following agreement or piedge:—

We, the undersigned citizens of the city of Brooklyn,
Kines county, in the State of New York, do hereby mutually
agree and bind ourselves each unto the other, as a congregational body of the Hebrew faith, on the reformed basis; and
we further agree and bind ourselves each unto the other to
aid and assats asid body, so far as the power of each of the
undersigned will permit, towards the buying and erecting a
house of worship, to which we most solemnly declare and
pledge ourselves.

and another and body, so far as the power of each of the shouse of worthly permit, towards the bodying and erecting a house of worthly permit, towards the bodying and erecting a house of worthly permit, towards the bodying and erecting and the chairman, Dr. Moees, explained that this is intended as a preliminary organization, as the nucleus around which the great reform congregation would grow. None who may sign would thereby leopardize the rights he may possess in any other congregation, but would only help to bring this one into being. It was intended to introduce the same mode of worship adopted at the fremple Emanuel, on Firm avenue, in New York, and have the same mode of worship adopted at the fremple Emanuel, on Firm avenue, in the English language. They would open the doors to all the world to listen to the truths of that one great God from whom came the command—"Inou shalt have none other gods." They would seek to perpetuate Judaism in its purest form and not dive back into the darkness of the past. The chairman made some further remarks in answer to other questions, whereupon all those present signed the above agreement.

Mr. Simon Sondhelm, from the committee appointed at the first consultation, reported that they had obtained from the odicers of the New York Temple Emanuel a copy of their bylaws, which they had revised, amended and adapted to their circumstances, and which he would now lay before them. It was moved by Mr. Julius Baere that the report on bylaws be read and voted upon by sections. Mr. Isane Dietz believed that the report should be referred to a special committee to report at the next meeting. Out it being again intimated that the bylaws submitted had already been revised by a committee, the latter motion was not urged, and the former adopted. The report was then read and section for section adopted, with some slight amendments, by the meeting. The name of the congregation, "Temple of Israel," was unanimously acceded to. The tendency of the new congregation is explained by the chalaryer

tion.

The election of temporary officers was then re-

The election of temporary officers was then resolved upon, it being agreed that as soon as fifty memoers shall have subscribed the bylaws the permanent organization shall be effected. The first election was for a board of seven trustees, and it resulted in the choice by acciamation of the following gentiamen:—Dr. S. L. Moses, A. Fleischhauer, Samuel Wechaler, Louis Bass, Julius Baser, Sanuel Koch and A. Abraham. Dr. Moses was then elected president of the new constregation, A. Fleischhauer vice president, A. Abraham treasurer and Gabriel Baum secretary, all unanimously. Dr. Moses, in thanking the meeting for the honor conferred on him, said that he would exert every effort in his power, feede as that might be, to promote the welfare of the new congregation. He would work night and day to make it the just pride of the Jews and to raise it to such a position that it may be for Brooklyn what the Temple Emanuel was for New York. After some routine business the meeting adjourned, to convene again next sunday.

DESPERATE BURGLARS.

Two Desperate Thieves Visit a Bedroom at Woodside, L. I.-They Choke a Man Almost to Death, Rob Him and Make Their E.

The reckless andacity of gentlemen of the "jim my" persuasion is rarely more strikingly exemplified than in a visit made by two representatives of the profession at Woodside, L. L., on Friday night, at the residence of Mr. Louis Windmuller, importer, of Reade street, in this city. Mr. Dupre, a guest occupying a room on the second story, was awakened by the creaking sounds of footsteps. He asked "Who is there?" and, receivstory, was awakeded by the creaking sounds of footsteps. He asked "Who is there?" and, receiving no answer, shouted "Thieves!" at the same moment jumping from tae bed. Suddenly his eyes were dazzled by the flash of a dark lantern in the hands of one of them, while the other clutched him by the throat and threw nim back upon the bed. his one, holding him firmly by the throat with one hand, piaced the muzzle of a revolver at his head with the other, telling him, "You stop your shenaligan, or I will how your brains out." Mr. Dupre, who is a very muscular man, struggled with all his might to free himself from the grasp of his assailant; but the latter proved to be the more powerful man of the two. While thus held the burgiar deliberately helped himself to Mr. Dupre's valuable gold watch, diamond scarfpin, pocketbook and contents, also his coat, vest and panis. The noise caused by the struggle was heard in a room opposite, occupied by two young lady visitors, Miss Susic Eddiey and Miss Elia Davis. Leaving their room they came into the hall and called to Mr. Dupre, upon which one of the roobers stepped out and pointed a pistel at them. Both retreated to their room screaming at the top of their voices. This aroused Mr. Windmulier and the res. of she household, by the stime the thieves thought it best to get out of and pointed a pistol at them. Both retreated to their room screaming at the top of their voices. This aroused Mr. Windmulier and the rest of she household. By this time the thieves thought it best to get out of the way, and rushing out left in their nurry a basket of silverware they had previously collected. The thieves thus made their escape. Mr. Dupre proved to be quite seriously injured from the severe chosing he received. He timks he will be able to identify the burglars, and has already lodged a description of them with the poince. There is no doubt of their belonging to this city, as some of their booty was found near the ferry.

BROCKLYN INTELLICENCE.

A WAIF .- The captain of the Forty-eighth precinct found a male infant on Fourth avenue, at the inter-section of Middle street, on Saturday night. The little "forsaken one," which is about three months old, was comfortably clad. It was given over to the custody of the city nurse.

Armest on a Charge of Burglary.—Peter

McCormick, twenty-four years of age, was arrested on a charge of breaking into the carpenter snop, corner of Wyckoff and Cariton avenues, on the night of the 26th inst., and stealing tools to the value of six dollars. He was held for Court.

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—

An officer of the central squad arrested Minor S. Knowiton, an engineer of the United States Navy, anowion, an engineer of the United States Navy, at an early hour yesterday morning, on a warrant charging him with abandonment. The accused was arrested on a similar complaint preferred by Julia Knowiton, his wife, about a year ago. The prisoner was locked up for examination.

BURGLARY .- The drug store of Dr. Bernard McIntee, No. 191 Myrtle avenue, was broken into tast night, and \$210 in money, surgical instruments and articles of wearing apparel, amounting to the total value of \$313, were stolen. The entrance was effected by removing a wooden peg which secured the front grating leading to the cellar, and by forcing open the door leading to the store.

FATAL RESULT OF BURNS.—Coroner Whitchill

held an inquest yesterday in the case of the boy Thomas Heany, who died on Saturday night from the effects of burns. The testimony was to the effect that the parents of the decased left him looked up in a room on Thursday last, and during their absence he set his clothes on fire while playing with matches. Verdict accordingly. Family reside at 32 North Fourth street, E. D.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPERME COUNT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Call of calendar at tweive o'clock M.—Nos. 165, 161, 194, 198 199, 229, 100, 152, 206, 208, 101, 112, 116, 129, 133, 157, 169, 188, 185, 201, 202,

209, 215.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.
MARING COURT—THIAL, TREM.—Before Judge Aker.
Call of calendar at ten o'clock A. M.—Non-jury
causes only.—Nos. 4396, 4229, 4244, 4286, 4273,
4282, 4313, 4320, 4321, 4327, 4429, 4432, 4433, 4434,
4435, Part 2—Judge Gross. Non-jury causes only.
Nos. 4402, 4407, 4212, 4415, 4419, 4283, 4394, 3913,
4436, 4437, 4139, 4442, 4443, 4444, 4445.

Boston Fish Market.—The fish market is now drooping, and the fail trade may be considered about finished. It has closed some earlier than usual on account of the light catch, but an early spring trade is anticipated, and as the dealers from abroad have bought very springly this fail it is thought that when the trade opens again it will be lively. The coddish market continues quiet. Holders are not anxious to press sales, neither are dealers inclined to stock up very freely. In the mackerel trade there is not so much activity as last week. About all are now in, and have been taken up rabidly by speculators. The dealers are also stocked up and are preparing for the spring campaign, which generally opens in February. The prices continue very firm. For the next sixty days the fish market will be quiet.—Boston Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 27.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

William Hall & Son publish the following:—
"Nobby Polka." H. Cadmns. Pretty and good for dancing, but nothing different from hundreds of

other commonplace subjects.

"Mf Bonnie Queen," song and chorus. H. P. Danks. Like the other songs of this composer, it

possesses a good melody.

G. Schirmer publishes the following three songs

by J. Mosenthal:

"Heavenly Rest," serenade; "Spring Has Newly
Come," and "We Wandered Lonely Through the
Flowery Vale," nocturne. Although not remarka-

Flowery Vaie," nocturne. Although not remarkable for freshness or exuberance of melody, they all have the impress of an accomplished musician in the accompaniments, which are delightful.

"Ah! che la Sperne," vocal waltz. Jules Cohen. A mazurka rather, with many brilliant and peculiar effects, suited for the phenomenal voice of Mile. Carlotta Patti, to whom it is dedicated.

"Lasciate Amare," romanza. D. Fabiani. Full of tenderness and sentiment.

W. A. Fond & Co. publish the following:—"Quatriem Valse de Salon." C. B. Lysberg. A most brilliant and effective work, something of the Schulhoff school. On the sixth page there is a passage bearing a strong resemblance to Gottschalk's "Chant de Bivousc."

"La Napolitana." C. B. Lysberg. A delicious little gem, light and sparkling, with fairy-like passages for both hands.

"Bergerouette," caprice. C. B. Lysberg. This is the best of the composer's works we have ever come across. It is worthy of a Chopin.

H. M. Fairchid publishes "La Cubana," a patriotic song with some marital spirit in it.

Ditson & Co. publish two of Theodore Ritter's works, "Poacher's Song" and the "Ronde de Nutt March." Both are excellent and well suited to the finished drawingroom style of planism of the composer.

White, Smith & Perry, Boston, publish the "Peace Festival Grand March." A. Jannotta. We expressed an opinion of this piece when it was first performed at the Boston Jublie, and have had no occasion to

restival Grand March." A. Jannotta, we expressed an opinion of this piece when it was first performed at the Boston Jubilee, and have had no occasion to change our opinion even with the piano copy. It is disconnected and full of commonplace, trumpet-like passages, and it seems like three or four different marches strung together.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Homeless Poor.

Leading off our voluminous batch of letters, and very appropriate to the speedy coming of the winter cold, of which we have already had a preliminary touch, is an urgent appeal on behalf of our "Home less Poor," The writer calls attention to the fact that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction make no suitable provision for the relief of this class, who of all others, ne says, are the most destitute, heigless and forsaken in our great city. While these people cannot be committed to prison, be insists that it would not be creditable to allow them to freeze in the streets. The number of those who lodged last year in station houses in this city he gives as 141,070, and in Brooklyn 13,718. He complains that our benevolent institutions, and even the New York City Mission, have given up this class as altogether hopeless and irredeemable. He pronounces it a great cruelty to thrust these people into dark and underground cells—on sanitary grounds, if no other. His remedy to provent pauperism is to lend a helping hand and bring them under the benign influence of the law of kindness. He would have "night asylums" provided in both cities, and, in addition to this, houses of refuge and industry, where those who are willing to work shall be put to some remunerative employment. Such a movement, well organized and sustained, he insists, would strike at the root of the whole evil.

The Streets of New York.

This is a fruitful topic for letter writers. We are in receipt of several communications on the subect, all written in the same complaining tone, of the utter lack of system and efficiency in cleaning our treets. One finds fault with being compelled "to streets. One finds fault with being compelled "to gulp down a daily quota of dust impregnated with the odors of anything else but Araby the Blest, upturned ash barreis, with scrofula, measles and smallpox, dead kittens and every other imaginable horror emanating from their deeply rooted depths." One proposes to subscribe a dollar towards sending the street Commissioners to Faris to see how the work of cleaning the streets is done in the gay French capital. One complains of the Fifth avenue pavement; another complains of mudand dirt heaps, and another of the emptying of ash barrels and boxes at inconvenient hours of the day to pedestrians and when there is a high wind. And thus the complaints run on unceasingly, but with no suggestion of remedies except the voyage to Europe.

"T. W. E.," who is a frequent visitor to the Park and is given to taking there his country friends coming to the city to visit him, suggests that a coming to the city to visit min, suggests that a "Guide" ought to be published for the benefit and information of visitors. The suggestion is not original, as quite an elaborate "Guide" has already been published. His idea that "Guides" ought to be sold at the various entrances to the Park is a good one and well worth the attention of the Commissioners.

United States Penal Colony.

ahead of Great Britain in everything but a penal ahead of Great Britain in everything but a penal colony. He thinks now is the time to secure St. Domingo for this purpose and thus empty our State prisons of the present excess of immates. One of the strongest arguments in favor of this penal colony and its location at this particular island is the effectual bar it would present to the escape of prisoners. If we cannot get St. Domingo he is willing to take up with Juan Fernandez or even Alaska.

Nepotism in the Custom House

"Inquisition" calls attention to a recent order of Secretary Boutwell that no two members of one family should hold positions in any of the departments, and to the issue of an order in conformity to this by Collector Grinnell. He then proceeds to state that the order of the latter has been disre-

LITERATURE.

Dr. Napnegyi is deserving of the highest praise

THE ALEUM OF LANGUAGES. Illustrated by the Lord's Prayer. In One Hundred Languages. By G. Na-phegyl, M. D., A. M. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippin-cott & Co.

for the production of this work, which has upon its face evidences of careful study. It is a succinct history of languages from the earliest ascertained periods. The most recent discoveries which have een made by the researches of Bunsen, Mulier and others in Sanscrit and other ancient literature are embodied in these pages in a clear, simple style, which has all the merit of being easily understowithout deteriorating from scientific value. The work is divided into three parts, descriptive and explanatory of—first, the Indo-European, or Aryan family of languages; second, the Semitic, and last, the Turanian, which latter, by the way, received its distinctive appellation from Max Muller. Under these separate heads are grouped the most promi-nent branches of the families. The various alphathese separate heads are grouped the most prominent branches of the lamilies. The various alphanets with their English significations, together with brief histories of their relations to and differences from each other, are given, the whole forming a most instructive and entertaining treatise on philology. The Lord's Prayer is given in each of the 100 anguages recorded, enabling the reader to perceive and to study the syntax. Dr. Naphegyl propounds a theory regarding the origin of the letters and signa forming the numerals and alphabets of most European languages, which he claims to be original with him, and which is worthy of notice. His idea is that they originated from circles, diagrams of which, explanatory of his theory, are given in the book. Whether he be correct or not, it is certain that he is very plansible in his concusions.

As a simplification of the numerous philological works which have been written and published from time to time, this aboun is most valuable. While, of itself, it can hardly enable one to become a philologist, it cannot fast to impart to the reader a vast amount of information on a most important subject—one which has taxed the mental resources of many of the profoundest tunkers. The aboun is really elegantly gotten up and redects the highest credit on the publishers. The title page and frontispiece, engraved on steel and colored, are admirable specimens of art, the contents are printed on heavy toned, gold edged paper, and the binding of leather, gilt, is massive and elegant. Altogether we have nothing but praise for this work.

The Story of the Coyal Savant, M. de Berville, and Others. By Edian Walford, with Notes and Introduction by the Editor. New York: Scribner, Weiford & Co.

Under the title of the "Bayard Series" Messrs.

Under the title of the "Bayard Series" Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Co. are publishing a collection of choice works, "comprising history, biography, of choice works, "comprising distory, longraphy, travels, essays, novelettes," &c. of which this is a number. With the subject most of our readers are airearly familiar, so that we need only say that the compilation is quite interesting. The little volume, which is of pocket size, is handsomely printed on toned paper, with illuminated title page, and is altogether a recherche publication. getner a receive publication.

To-Dax. A Romance. By Richard B. Kimball, author of "Saint Leger," "Student Life," &c. New York: Carleton; Leipsic: Tauchnitz.

Mr. Kimball modestly intimates that his story of

"To-Day" offers only "glimpses," but these glimpses reveal clearly a multitude of characters finely individualized and artistically grouped that "live and move and have their being" in an atmosphere so full of the warmth of reality as to justify its apparently ambitious title. It is a genuine American novel and, especially, a novel of the New York

society of to-day. Some of the characters, indeed, examine the influence of inherited ante-revolutionary prejudices, like the aristocratic Du Barry, or of European travel, like his son, Alf, or like Mrs. De "one of our queens of fashion," or her husband, or, in less measure, Tom Castleton, whose bird's eye view of transatlanuc lands enabled him to see and learn more than Mif saw and learned during an absence of seven years abroad. But each of these characters is an American and a New Yorker, as nearly every other is, except poor, trustful Charlotte Mayer, of Nuremberg, and even she b

brought for a while to New York. In the first chapter life in New York is broadly contrasted with life in London and in Paris. We cannot help thinking that the author has the potential New York of the future in his mind's eye when he declares with a certain exaggerated patriotism that "New

York of the future in his mind's eye when he declares with a certain exaggerated patriotism that "New York, as yet the smallest of the three chief cities of the world, is, at the samejume, in the largest sense, the most fascinating." He makes out, however, an ingentous special plea in rayor of his assertion. The opening scene of the story is on Broadway, where we are introduced to Elisworth, Graves, William Holt and Tom Castleton, and hear of Aif DuBarry, Miss Clara Digby, Miss Virginia Randail, Mr. Ferris and Enos Foote, each and all of whom are types as well as individual entities with whom all the other dramatics personed are more or less intimately connected.

Altaough in the course of the narrative we are invited to visit the select school of Mr. and Mrs. Pettingill, at Sectenskopft, on the Hudson, in Westenstein et al. (1997) and the Sectenskopft, on the Hudson, in Westenstein et al. (2007) and the western plantation where Clara Digby's mother died, and the western prairie farm where William Holt at last found in a reformed fire a loving wife, and Dartmouth College, and Saratoga, and with fashlomatic Mrs. Delaine, Paris, Dieppe, Blarritz, Baden, Hamburg, "every pass in the Adps," Rome, Florence and the Nile, and the picturesque valley in the Franconian Alps, where Alf-Faust directmet Charlotte Mayer, his Marguerite—although we are wairied away to these and other remote points, according to the approved American mode of studen, swift and distant trips, yet the main action of the story is confined to New York city. It is nere that William Holt carvely begins and carries to successful issue his struggle for wealth and the restoration of his food mother to her entity social position. It is here that the rector of the Church of the Apostolic Succession becomes rector of the Church of the Apostolic Succession becomes rector of the Church of the Apostolic Succession becomes rector of the Church of the Apostolic Succession becomes rector of the Church of the Apostolic Succession becomes rector of the Church of th secretary Boutwell that no two members of one family should hool positions in any of the depastions assecsation becomes retorments, and to the issue of an order in conformity to this by collector Grandel. He then proceed and the process of the pr